The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862.

IRON IS KING.

HOLLIDAYSBURG

A SUITABLE SITE FOR THE

National Foundry and Armory,

AND FOR

All kinds of Iron Manufactories.

The undersigned, appointed a Committee at a late public meeting to secure, if possible, the location of the National Foundry and Armory at this place, propose to show some of the great advantages that Hollidaysburg possesses as a suitable site for the proposed National Foundry and Armory, and for all kinds of Iron Manufactories.

Hollidaysburg and Gaysport, separated only by a narrow branch of the Juniata river, and constituting really but one town, are located at the western terminus of the eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal, and about ten miles from the summit of the Allegheny Mountain, and contain about four thousand inhabitants. They have two large coke furnaces, which make every week two hundred tons of pig metal of a superior quality; two foundries in blast, and two rolling mills, one in operation, and the other, a very large and superior one, about starting.

Blair, and its adjoining counties, abound in the greatest variety and best qualities of iron ores. Hollidaysburg is situated near the centre of the great Juniata iron district, the iron of which is celebrated as of the very best quality for almost every purpose, throughout the whole country. The metal made from the Bloomfield mines, distant about twelve miles from this place, and delivered at the canal and rail road at this point for transportation to market, has been found by scientific tests, actual experiments, and use by the Government, to be the very best in the whole country for ordnance. The great guns, "the Rodman," "the Union," and all the ordnance recently made for the Government at Pittsburgh, have been made out of this metal. These Bloomfield mines may be considered inexhaustible. They are found in part of a ridge in Morrison's Cove, about seven miles long, one mile wide and two hundred feet high. The ore is hematite of four different kinds, and found, of course, in different deposits. The two kinds now used, are called soft hematite and hard hematite. The soft hematite is the kind now used by Mr. M'Neal, one of the Committee, at Bloomfield, and Martha Furnaces, in making the metal from which the "Rodman," "Union" and other ordnance for the Government, have been made.—This ore is not so rich as the hard hematite, and three tons of it are required to make a ton of pig metal. The hard hematite is not considered so good as the soft, and is principally used at Sarah Furnace. The other two kinds or qualities of ore, though worked many years ago, are not now used, and their peculiar qualities or properties are not now known. One of them is of a reddish, the other of a yellowish color. Openings have been made over the whole length and breadth of these seven miles of this ridge, at short distances apart, and the ore has been found at all the different points. Many years ago, the ore of the southwest end of this ridge was worked by Doctor Shoenberger, at Woodbury Furnace. but that furnace was removed some time ago, and the ore of the northeast end only for a number of years has been used. The deposit of soft hematite which Mr. M'Neal is at present working at Bloomfield and Martha Furnaces, and from the metal of which ordnance is now cast at Pittsburgh, is found in this ridge is about ninety feet thick. A shaft has been sunk through it, and he is now working it at the depth of about fifty feet. The breadth of this deposit is not known, but *it is known* to exceed three hundred yards, as Mr. M'Neal is now working it at two different openings, more than three hundred yards apart. The ore is found from the surface down through the whole extent of ninety feet; but some of the ore in this deposit is mixed with flint and a kind of sandstone, which he does not use, because of the difficulty of smelting it with charcoal. After [illegible] through a stratum of sand below [illegible] ninety feet, you find a st[illegible] he same soft hematite, [illegible] which was wo[illegible] Shoenber[illegible] town into i[illegible] king this bank by a drift; and he pays for mining the ore necessary to make a ton of pig metal, three dollars, or about a dollar for every ton of ore. At the northeast end of the seven miles of this ridge, where this soft hematite is obtained for Bloomfield and Martha Furnaces, for the length of a mile of it, and over the whole breadth of it, there is scarcely anywhere a space of one hundred yards square, on which one or more shafts have not been sunk, and hematite ore found. May we not repeat the remark, that these mines may be considered inexhaustible? A hundred furnaces, it would appear, could not exhaust them in centuries.

Northeast of these mines, in the same valley, is Rebecca Furnace, built by Doctor Shoenberger, and now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Lytle. Belonging to this Furnace, in its immediate neighborhood, and really on the same ridge, are opened several extensive banks of the same kind of hematite ore. Of the number, depth, richness and qualities of these banks, we are not able to give so particular a statement as we have done of the Bloomfield. But these banks are known to be very rich, extensive and immensely valuable. The ores produce a very superior quality of metal, considered not inferior to the metal made from the Bloomfield mines, for ordnance and other purposes.

North of these banks eight or nine miles, in the same valley, and nearer Hollidaysburg, is Springfield Furnace. Near to it, on the same ridge, three banks have been opened. In one opening they have gone down through thirty feet of ore, in another through fifty-five feet of ore, and in a third through eighty-nine feet of ore.—There is ore still below these depths, but how far is not known. The influx of water into the mines has prevented them from going deeper. The area at this point on this ridge in which these banks have been opened, and over which shafts have been sunk and ore actually found, is about two miles long and a quarter of a mile wide. The ore is brown hematite, very rich, and yields by analysis, sixty per cent. of iron. It requires two and one-fourth tons of the ore, when prepared for the furnace, to make a ton of pig metal. The metal has the highest character, and commands the highest price, and is considered equal for every purpose to the Bloomfield. Springfield makes about eighteen hundred tons of metal annually, and can make two or three hundred more. This statement is made by Mr. McAllister, a member of the Committee, and one of the proprietors of Springfield and Juniata Furnaces.

In this same valley, further northeast, is Juniata Furnace, at Williamsburg, a new establishment. Its ore bank is near to the town in the same great mineral ridge, and contains the same abundance and quality of ore.

Still further northeast is Etna Furnace. Her ore banks are in the same great iron ridge, and like those described, inexhaustible in quantity, and of the best quality. Both these last named furnaces are situated on the Pennsylvania Canal.

All these banks or mines are in the same great mineral ridge; for though there are some breaks or interruptions in it, it is really the same ridge; and from its south western end to the mines of Etna Furnace, is about thirty miles long. Its general average height is about two hundred feet, its general breadth about one mile, and it runs about parallel with the mountain on the west, through the whole length of the rich, fertile, limestone valley, called Morrison's Cove. The mountains on each side of the valley are covered with timber, and the valley abounds in limestone.—These are all charcoal furnaces, and have thus all the necessary raw materials for making pig metal, close at hand. Deposits of the same kinds of valuable ores as those described, can be found in this great iron ridge, throughout its whole extent.

What inexhaustible mines of valuable ore! And in the neighborhood of what extensive fields of superior coal! What immense magazines of power, wealth, progress! Iron and stone coal are the great physical regenerators of the world; they are the lever and the fulcrum of Archimedes. Within the last half a century they have almost revolutionized the world; their wonderful achievements in the next half century, no mortal's pen can describe. We read of a golden and an iron age. They were fabulous. THIS is the *Iron* age, the age of power and progress; and IRON is KING and *Stone Coal* is QUEEN. Some in their folly have said Cotton was King. But his kingdom was not an everlasting kingdom; it has passed away. Others say Corn is King. They are also mistaken. Iron is King, and though perhaps as yet but a limited monarch, destined soon, in this age of progress and revolution, to be an absolute sovereign, stretching his rod of empire over the whole earth, but cheerfully sharing his throne with his peerless ebony Queen. And may not "Little Blair" claim to be at least one of the princes of the blood?

Near Altoona, on the north side of Hollidaysburg, Allegheny Furnace is located, and a few miles lower down, on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, is the immense hematite ore bank of Mr. Baker. This ore is considered of the richest and very best quality. It is very much like the ores of the Bloomfield, Rebecca and Springfield mines, and produces not only the best quality of iron, but it is believed to be nearly as suitable for ordnance as the Bloomfield.

These are some of the principal hematite ore banks in the neighborhood of Hollidaysburg. But this region abounds not only in numerous, extensive and rich mines of the best qualities and varieties of hematite ore, but also in several rich, extensive and immensely valuable strata of fossil ores. The borough of Hollidaysburg itself stands on one of the richest and most valuable strata of fossil ore in the United States. It supplies the ore for the two large coke furnaces in Hollidaysburg and Gaysport, producing two hundred tons of pig metal of a superior quality every week. It requires only two and one-fourth tons of this ore to make a ton of pig metal. This stratum of ore has been opened, and is mined at Hollidaysburg, and at different points for some two or three miles in a northeast direction. It extends over a large region of country, varies from ten inches to two feet in thickness, and is regarded as one of the most valuable ore fields in the whole country. There are also found in this neighborhood various other valuable strata of fossil ore. But it would require too much space and time to describe all the various kinds of ores in which this region abounds. The whole county, in almost every part of it, is found to contain some excellent variety of this invaluable mineral. And the adjoining counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Centre, and also Cambria, are scarcely less remarkable for the extent, richness and variety of their iron ores, and they are all now, or will be in the course of this year, connected with this place by rail roads, except Bedford. We have a connection with Huntingdon county, and throughout her whole length, both by canal and rail road.

We consider it hardly possible to overrate or overstate the importance of the proximity of a variety of valuable ores and metals to a National Foundry and Armory. They are too bulky and weighty to bear transportation any great distance, unless at great expense. It is only by experiments in combining different ores and metals, that the toughest and best iron can be obtained for the different purposes of the the Government. And in this progressive and iron age of the world the very *existence* of the Government may depend on the quality of the metal in her guns, and the quality of the plates on her iron-clad navy.

This county contains ten charcoal and four coke furnaces, eight foundries, one nail factory, fourteen forges and three rolling mills.

If our extensive, rich, and various kinds of iron ores of the best qualities, furnish a powerful argument in favor of Hollidaysburg as the most eligible site for the National Foundry and Armory, the proximity and quality of our great coal and lumber region, furnish an additional one scarcely less convincing. The Allegheny Mountain, about ten miles from us, is full of bituminous stone coal, and covered with timber; and is connected with this place by the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and a number of wagon roads. Not less than three or four valuable strata of good bituminous coal, accessible and easily worked, are found in almost every part of the mountain. One or two of these contain the very best coal for making coke, and for manufacturing purposes, that can be found in any part of the country. This coal can be dilivered in Hollidaysburg at one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton, or about five cents per bushel. From Tyrone City, on the Pennsylvania Rail Road and in this county, a rail road is now about completed to Philipsburg, called the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, opening up an immense and very valuable coal and lumber region, and thus enabling this place to obtain from it lumber and coal, at prices little, if any, above those now given for coal delivered from nearer parts of the mountain. The Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad, from the same point, running through Centre county to Lockhaven, we are informed, will be completed, the greater part, if not all the way, before next fall, enabling us to obtain, if it should be desired, the different kinds of iron ores and pig metal of the rich mineral county of Centre almost as cheaply as from places much nearer. The Government would, therefore, have at its command at this place, and at the cheapest rates, not only the greatest variety of pig metal and iron, but the best qualities of bituminous coal—free from sulphur—and best suited for manufacturing purposes, and also the greatest abundance and variety of lumber.

At this place the ground necessary for a suitable site could be obtained cheaply, compared to the cost at many other proposed sites. This county is not only of the richest mineral regions in the State, but her valleys are nearly all rich limestone land, very fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. These are considerations entitled to considerable weight.

The site selected should be *inaccessible* to a foreign enemy. We regard this as a *most important* and *controlling* consideration; one which we presume must forbid a selection of the site on the seaboard or the lakes. How lamentable would be the condition of the country, if, in a war with England or France, the enemy should be able to capture our National Foundry and Armory, and at the same time, by his fleets, prevent us from obtaining ordnance and arms abroad! Norfolk and Harper's Ferry should teach us the importance of locating our Foundry and Armory beyond the reach of at least a foreign enemy. Located at this place, they would be utterly inaccessible to a foreign enemy. We could not be approached from the East, West, North or South, until the whole country had been conquered or overrun. This could not be said of any site on the seaboard or the lakes.

But all these great and manifold advantages would be unavailing, unless we have the proper facilities of communication and transportation. How, then, do we stand in these respects? We have a good substantial rail road eight miles long, connecting this place with the Pennsylvania Rail Road at Altoona, and by this great thoroughfare, we have every facility of transportation East or West. By the Tyrone and Lockhaven Rail Road we will have the means of transportation North to the Sunbury and Erie, to the Lakes, to the New York and Erie, to the New York Central, and through them, to almost every point North, East, and West.

But we have more than all this. We have from this point continuous and direct water communication by canal, to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. We regard this as of the greatest importance. The transportation by rail of heavy guns like the "Union," is very expensive. We are not able to give the cost of transportation from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, on reliable authority, but we venture to say, that the proper inquiry will show, that it cost not less than ten times as much as its transportation would have done from this point by canal. And in this age of rapid progress, and in view of the wonderful revolution about to take place in naval architecture, fortifications and guns, it is believed the Government will require ordnance of the greatest size and weight to preserve our cities on the seaboard from being destroyed by iron clad vessels—guns that can throw missiles weighing from 500 to 1200 pounds. The transportation of such heavy ordnance by rail, will be exceedingly expensive and troublesome, if not *entirely impossible.*—But by water, their transportation will not only be practicable, but easy and cheap. In the present condition of the canal, ordnace weighing sixty or seventy tons could be carried to any point East; and the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are now enlarging the locks, and deepening the canal, so as to pass boats carrying at least one hundred and twenty tons. Properly constructed boats could thus carry from this point guns of the greatest weight, without transhipment, to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or to any point on the eastern coast, and at a trifling cost to the Government. And we presume that four-fifths, if not nine tenths of all the heavy ordnance, which will be rendered necessary by this wonderful revolution in naval architecture and fortifications, will be required on the eastern seaboard. for our iron clad navy, fortifications, and batteries; and they must, therefore, be made *East* of the Allegheny Mountains, and at some point having water communication with the seaboard, as it will be too expensive, if not utterly impossible to transport them in any other way than by water.—And what point east of the mountains, as suitable as Hollidaysburg, can anywhere be found?

We have now shown, we think, that Hollidaysburg is a suitable site—the most suitable, perhaps, that can be found in the country. It is situated in a rich agricultural county, and is the outlet to market for a large portion of the agricultural products of that county; the necessary land can be purchased for a small sum; it has communication by railroad East, West, and North, and by telegraph wires East and West; it has direct and continuous water communication to our cities on the Atlantic; it is situated near the centre of the celebrated Juniata iron region, surrounded by the greatest variety of the best iron ores perhaps in the world, and in inexhaustible quantities, and by numerous furnaces, forges, rolling mills and foundaries; it is in the immediate neighborhood of an immense field of the best bituminous coal for making coke and for manufacturing purposes, on the continent; it is in close proximity to one of the most extensive lumber regions in the State; and it has at hand, in inexhaustible quantities, and at the cheapest rates, all the necessary raw materials. May we not, therefore, reasonably expect, at least in the present embarrassed condition of the National finances, that the Government will avail herself of these great advantages? Can it be possible that the Government, in violation of the plainest principles of political economy and common sense, will carry these heavy raw materials to some distant point, there to be manufactured into finished forms; and then carry a portion of them thus finished, back again past this place to points in the West or East where they may be required?

We trust we have not only now shown that Hollidaysburg is a suitabie site for a National Foundry and Armory, but that it is also one of the most eligible sites in the whole country for the establishment of all kinds of iron manufactories. Here are found all the necessary raw materials, cheap, and in great abundance, with the means of transportation in every direction. Here axes, shovels, spades, scythes, edgo tools, and all kinds of iron and wooden fabrics, could be manufactured more cheaply than at almost any other place, with a market on every side, and in the midst of a rich agricultural country.—How absurd to carry these raw materials—pig metal, iron, stonecoal and lumber—to Philadelphia or New England, there to be manufactured, and then to carry them back in finished forms, or most of them, by the same route, perhaps, past this place to their principal market in the West?—And how much more absured it appears, when it is considered that a large portion of the flour and provisions necessary to subsist the operatives and manufacturers, is also carried from the same region with the pig metal, iron, coal and lumber?—Why not get rid of this enormous cost of transportation, by planting your factories in the midst of the raw materials, and in the midst of a rich agricultural country? The manufacturers of every kind of iron fabrics in the East might find it greatly to their interest to visit this region, and see what great facilities it affords for their business.

SAMUEL CALVIN,
HUGH M'NEAL,
JOSEPH SMITH,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. B. JOHNSTON,
A. M'ALLISTER,
DAVID WATSON.
Committee.

MARCH 20th, 1862.

Official Report of Capt. Shriler.

WINCHESTER, March 26, 1862.

To BRIG. GEN. SHIELDS, COMMANDING SECOND DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS:

GENERAL: I beg respectfully to report to you that after having received on Sunday last, the 23d of March, at 9 o'clock A. M., an order to report for duty as aide-camp on your staff, I left headquarters for Kernstown, to assist Cols. Kimball, Tyler, and Sullivan, in their efforts as commanders of brigades fighting the enemy under Gen Jackson, and, to insure a unity of action of their three respective commands, I reported at 9½ o'clock A. M. to Col. Kimball, acting brigadier, and senior officer on the field, who was stationed upon a hill about one-half mile west of Kernstown, which latter place is intersected by the turnpike leading to Strasburg. There I informed myself as to the events which had transpired previous to my arrival, and understood that the enemy who, in endeavoring to drive in our pickets the day before, had been repulsed, had opened with his artillery, at about 8 o'clock A. M., upon our forces again, and that since that time we were engaged in responding to his battery of four guns, which he had then in play, and endeavoring to repel his small but harassing attacks of cavalry upon our chain of sentinels.

Reconnoitering the ground surrounding me, I found that between the hill upon which I stood with Col. Kimball and the hill opposite upon which the enemy's batteries were posted, about a mile distant, a ravine was lying, running east and west, which is entirely free of wood, when about half a mile to the east, a forest connected both hills, through the centre of which passes a mud road, and is bounded on its extreme right by another mud road leading to Cedar creek. The country to the left (west) of the turnpike is flat, and comparatively little wooded.

We placed in position a six-gun battery, commanded by Captain Jenks, First Virginia Artillery, to oppose the enemy's four guns, which latter was soon reinforced by a whole battery, whereupon Captain Clark's regular battery was put in prolongation of the former named. Both batteries were fought by Col. Daum, chief of artillery of Gen. Shields' division, in person. Our fire from the two batteries became too hot for the enemy, and they brought a third battery in the direction of their right wing, in such position upon our two batteries on the hill that they enfiladed them, but with this manœuvre exposed their battery to a raking fire of one of the Ohio batteries placed near Kernstown to defend the pike, and they were necessitated to limber to the rear with all their batteries, but continued their fire.

In the meantime the Infantry regiments were moving up to the support of our batteries, and formed into line of battle about a thousand yards to the rear of our batteries, when at once the enemy's heavier battery moved to the front, and threw, in rapid succession, a number of well-aimed shell into our batteries and the cavalry and infantry stationed upon the interior slope of the battery hill, and the necessity to storm and take their guns became evident.

In conjunction with Cols. Kimball and Tyler, the following infantry regiments were drawn up in mass, parallel with each other: The right, resting upon the mud road passing through the forest, was held by the Seventh Ohio, the Sixty-seventh and Fifth following, and the Thirteenth Indiana. Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, and Twenty-ninty Ohio a little to the rear, thus leaving the One-Hundred-and-tenth Pennsylvania and the Fourteenth Indiana and three companies of the Eighth Ohio in reserve. During the time these arrangements were made, a messenger was sent to you, General, to have your approval as to this flank movement, and I personally apprised all the commanders in the rear and flanks of our intentions, so as to keep them on the alert.

Col. Daum was enjoined to keep his artillery in lively fire, so as not to divert the attention of the enemy from him, and when the order came to move on everything was ready to respond.

Gen Tyler moved his column by the right flank as far as the Cedar creek road, rested his right upon the same, and left on the before mentioned mud road, pushing forward upon both roads some cavalry, changed direction to the left, right in front, and moved silently but steadily upon the enemy's left, through the woods, for about half a mile, when, coming upon a more sparsely wooded ground, he made half a wheel to the left, and came to the face of the extreme flank of the enemy, who received him, posted behind a stone wall at about two hundred yards distance, with a terrific volley from rifled guns, but still on went the regiments without a return fire, and then threw themselves with immense cheering and an unearthly yell upon the enemy, who, receiving at fifteen yards our first fire, fell back across the field, thus unmasking two six-pound iron guns, which hurled, on being cleared in front, death and destruction into our ranks with their canister. But still onward we went, taking one gun and two caissons, and making there a short stand. Again the enemy unmasked two brass pieces, which at last drove us, by their vigorous fire, back.—But I caused the captured gun to be tipped over, so that the enemy in regaining the ground could not drag it away. The Fifth Ohio and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania threw themselves once more, with fixed bayonets, forward, the former losing four times in a few minutes their standard bearer. Captain Whitcomb at last took the colors up again, and, cheering on his men, fell also. So, too, Colonel Murray, whilst gallantly leading on his Eighty-fourth regiment. In fact, that ground was strewn with dead and wounded. General Tyler lost there his aid, Lieut. Williamson, of the Twenty-ninth Ohio.

I hurried back to bring up the One-hundred-and-tenth Pennsylvana, and Sixteenth Indiana, by a right oblique movement through the woods, and the enemy receiving all the combined shock and fire, retired, and left us in possession of our dearly-bought gun and caissons.

United, onward we pressed again, the enemy's two brass pieces and musketry pouring in their fire. Three companies of the Eighth Ohio reinforcing us, we gained our brass piece and its caisson, and compelled the enemy to fall back.

This was at 7 P. M. I moved to the right flank, and caused the cannon to go forward with the now fast retreating enemy, when I met with six of Ashby's cavalry, who shot down my orderly and killed his horse, one of the bullits piercing my cap. I was compelled to use my sword to kill one of them.

The cavalry captured two hundred and thirty prisoners, and met only with little resistance from the enemy's cavalry.

At 8 o'clock P. M. the musketry ceased. A few more cannon shots from their extreme left battery were fired so as to withdraw our attention from the retreating foe, and all was over. Our men remained on the field of battle picking up the wounded, and slept upon their arms to awake for the pursuit of the enemy on the morning of the 24th, who fell rapidly back beyond Newtown, when, at 9 o'clock of the morning of that day, major General Banks took command, and I reported back to you.

General, I have the honor to be ever ready to serve in so glorious a body of soldiers under your able leading. Your most obedient, humble servant,

R. C. SHRILER.

☞ Keep out of bad company, for the chance is, that when the devil fires into a flock he will hit somebody.

☞ Why is a poor horse greater than Napoleon? Because there are in him many bony-parts.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862.

To the People of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties.

No. 8.

We said Mr. HALL was doing his best to prevent the passage of the Bill repealing the infamous law passed by the Legislature of 1861, and voted for by him.—Now, Mr. Hall might possibly have been deceived by the Rail Road Company when he voted for the bill. Having been in their employ so long, he might have supposed that he was still bound to obey their behests, even if he did thereby violate his promises to the people who elected him. He being very forgetful, or, as his friends, the GENERAL and BENGY say, very much given to something worse, may have forgotten that he made speeches to the people in Newry and elsewhere, pledging himself TO GO AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE TONNAGE TAX.—He may have forgotten that he wrote several letters to the same effect, one of which is still in existence. He may not have been one of the immortal six who demanded twenty thousand and received SOMETHING OVER TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER HEAD FOR GOING FOR THE REPEAL.

But what is his excuse now *for going against the repeal of the law passed by corruption, and which the people have so plainly said was an outrage upon them, and robbery of the State?*

Why, Mr. HALL, did you go to a certain Representative, and beseech him *to vote against the repeal of a law passed by such corrupt means?* Why did you tell him you had received over *one hundred* letters from his constituents, asking you to oppose the passage of the Bill then before the House? And why, Mr. Hall, when asked, could you not show these letters?

Why, Mr. HALL, did you and your *good friends* of the Senate arrange it that the Bill, after being passed in the House, should *be smothered in the Committee*, that you might not be compelled to vote on it in the Senate?

Why was the resolution so adroitly passed, requiring a *two-thirds vote* of the Senate to receive a report of Committee? And, why was the bill referred to the Committee on Finance, and not to the Judiciary Committee?

Do you not know that the Investigating Committee appointed by the House has had before them witnesses who have sworn that members of the House and members of the Senate, shamelessly SOLD THEMSELVES TO VOTE FOR THE REPEAL OF THE TONNAGE TAX, AND TO ROB THE PEOPLE OF SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS?

Mr. HALL, *you cannot reach Congress.* The present District is composed of the counties of Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria. Each one of the members of the Legislature from these four counties voted for the *repeal of the tonnage tax.* In three of the counties, the parties which had first elected them, did not dare to re-nominate either of them. In our own county, the Rail Road, under the direction of Mr. Hall, was guilty of the insane folly of re-nominating the old member, and although the county gives usually one thousand majority, and the gentleman himself was in every other respect a worthy man, he was beaten by nearly one hundred, and dragged the whole ticket down to majorities of from two to three hundred. And yet you, Mr. HALL, aspire to be a candidate in a District which has *pronounced such a verdict as this.*

You, in the face of all this, are buying up the old broken down politicians, and expect, by this means, to secure a nomination. Why, Mr. HALL, hunger for office blinds your senses. A man with half your cunning out to know better. Even if you succeeded in getting a nomination, by such unworthy means, you could never in the world be be elected. *The People have made up their minds that you shall not again deceive them.*

The Winchester Battle-Field.

We have had a conversation with one of our citizens lately returned from Winchester. He relates quite a number of interesting facts, a portion of which we will lay before our readers. He says there is no doubt but that the Rebel General JACKSON was deceived by his friends in the town, as to the number and strength of our regiments under General SHIELDS.

Owing to the fact that the Ohio and Indiana regiments were encamped back of and out of sight of the town, they supposed that the 84th and 110th Pennsylvania composed the entire force of our army within reach.

They thus unwittingly led their rebel friends to make an attack on what they thought was but a small force, and which could be easily defeated. So well informed were they of the attack on Sunday, and so confident of the success of JACKSON, that they had prepared themselves to receive the rebels with open arms, and had even gone so far as to convey piles of stones and other missiles into their houses, and have kettles of hot water ready to cast upon our brave soldiers while they retreated through the town.

But they didn't exactly retreat. The boot, much to their chagrin, happened to be upon the other leg. Instead of receiving their brother traitors at the sumptuous tables provided for them, they had the grim satisfaction of being compelled to assist in burying several hundred of their dead bodies left upon the field after their rout.

He says that, with the exception of the slaves, there are but few UNIONISTS in or about Winchester. The men are nearly all in the rebel army, and the women who remain are, to use the gentleman's words, "she devils."

He mentions the names of two Union ladies, who will ever be held in remembrance by our wounded soldiers. A Mrs. JACKSON and her daughter. Mr. JACKSON, the husband and father, a true Unionist, is imprisoned in Richmond by the rebels. He is, strange to say, a brother of the Rebel General of that name.

Mrs. JACKSON and her daughter gave the most careful attention to our wounded in the hospitals. The mother provided food, and with her own hands fed WM. HILEMAN and others of our wounded who were unable to rise up in their beds. Her daughter was also assiduous in her attentions to our poor fellows.

These ladies are wealthy and refined, yet they gladly embraced the opportunity of serving the country by attentions of this kind to her wounded soldiers. They deserve, as they will receive, the gratitude and praise of all. In how much better light do these kind-hearted women appear than the "*she devil*," as our friend would say, who, when poor HILEMAN was borne through the town, after receiving his death wound, tauntingly said, pointing to the litter on which he was resting: "There is another infernal Yankee who has got a *settler.*"

The house of the Rebel Embassador (JAMES M. MASON) is at present occupied by our soldiers. Many of the boys have appropriated trophies of this occupation. One of them is a letter to the old *ingrate* from a merchant in Alexandria, *dunning* him for a wine bill, about two years old.

GEORGE JUNKIN, son of Dr. Junkin, formerly of this place, who, against the remonstrances and tears of his loyal father, joined the rebels last spring, was taken prisoner by ALBERT J. WEAVER, of Williamsburg, of the 110th, and WILL LOWE, of Gaysport, in the battle on Sunday.

He was an Aid of Gen. JACKSON'S, and seeing, as he supposed, a squad of rebels, he rode up and ordered them to join in the retreat. But he made a slight mistake; it turned out that they were UNION soldiers, and he was immediately made prisoner, and forced to dismount.

He strenuously denied his name, but WILL LOWE, who had gone to school in this town with him, told him he had rather too many freckles on his face to make him believe that he was not the identical GEORGE.

Our friend relates numerous other incidents, which we may give at another time.

☞ Through the courtesy of the editor of the *Standard*, we are enabled to lay before our readers the proceedings of a public meeting held in the Court House, in this place, on the night of Wednesday, the 26th ult.—*Register.*

How we apples do swim!

We need not add that the acting Secretary did *not* extend his "*courtesy*" to us. —*Ed. Whig.*

Hall vs. The People.

The following conversation took place the other day, between a prominent friend of HALL'S, and a man in favor of honesty in public servants. Said the Hall man: "I tell you, HALL will be nominated in spite of everything; the Rail Road is for him, and it will put him through." "But," replied the other, "the honest masses, the bone and sinew of the country, are opposed to him, and he cannot succeed." "Hoot!" said the Hall man, in derision, "Hall has the Rail Road and the Politicians, and they can twist the bone and sinew into any shape that suits them." This conversation is *a verbatim* report. Our readers can make their own comments.

Hall for Adlum.

The rail road newspaper in Altoona insinuates that HALL is *honestly* for ADLUM, although they both reside in the same town. But what good will that do him, when the Clique in this town are opposed to him, and can out-vote Hall. "PILLS" insists that they must have *another man* for the Assembly—thinks a *mixed* ticket necessary for success.

☞ We commend the following *gem* from this week's *Register*, to the attention of those of our readers who admire scholarly, astute, clear, vigorous, strong writing. We would also remind them that the author attained this perfection in composition by teaching a grammar school in this borough twenty years, superintending the schools of the county three years, and by being *Register and Recorder* for six years.

The editor, we suppose, wants to compliment Mr. OVER, who has retired from the *Bedford Inquirer*. He says:

"During his twelve years' editorial career, he has seen stirring events, and has *born* a manly part in his advocacy for opposition to the various political questions that agitated the public mind throughout his connection with the paper."

We don't think Mrs. Caldwell ever drinks anything stronger than tea, but perhaps the old lady took a cup too much of that before writing the above, and, as a consequence, was just a little *muddled.* Perhaps, Granny, the *Whig* isn't literary, as you say. We admit that it can't touch the above sentence in point of *literature.*

☞ Why does the *Democratic Standard* go in partnership with the *Register* to operate against us? Is it to promote the interests of the Republican party, or is it to divide it?

Who can answer? Which result would the *Standard* prefer?

And why does the District Attorney write for the *Standard?* Echo answers why?

☞ The following epistle was picked up on the street a few days ago. As we see no good reason why it should not be published, we hope the writer, and the person to whom it is addressed, will take no offence:

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1862.

DEAR GRANNY: I have been quite busy this week, and really have not had time to write anything, either for your paper or the *Standard.* I got up what I consider a *salty* article for the *Tribune.*—You had better just copy it into your paper. You used to, in your younger days, write poetry; at least you called it poetry. Can't you fix up a "*pome*" or something of that sort, and put in along? I shall try to get you up an editorial for your next issue.

The *General*, BENGY, and their man *Friday*, and a new man whose services I have secured cheap, are working at an article for the *Standard.* That infernal "WHIG" is giving me a mighty sight of trouble. POOR BEN was so badly upset by that CARPET BAG EXPOSURE, that he has hauled off to repair damages. The fact is, BEN isn't worth a great deal to me, but then you know I wanted the GENERAL, and it was the same price with BEN thrown in.

I think I have settled that bill for the repeal of the law we Rail Road fellows had passed last winter. You needn't have any fears of its reaching a vote in the Senate. I have had it referred to a committee, who will take care that it don't see daylight again, this session.

We must keep pitching into BROTHERLINE about the horse contract, but for goodness sake don't let him hear about that contract of mine. You know it was reported that I got a contract for two of my friends last summer for five hundred horses, and that I got $5 per head. I am afraid Brotherline will stir the matter up. To tell the truth, my prospects look rather blue just now; however, the Legislature will adjourn in a few days, after which I will have more time to write for the papers. I can also give my orders personally to my fellows. By the way, did the *General* show you the county ticket we fixed up that night? I think we can put it through. However, you must keep dark about this.

Yours till death,
LOUIS W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate, and
Attorney for the Penna. Rail Road.

To Mrs. CALDWELL,
Editor of the Register.

Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The Senate has passed finally the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, with an amendment appropriating $100,000 for emigration, and it will be sent to the House again for its concurrence. Below we present the proceedings on this important subject, viz:

Mr. Doolittle, (Rep.) of Wis., offered an amendment, appropriating $100,000 to aid in the voluntary emigration of the persons liberated by the bill, and other persons of color in the District, to Hayti, Liberia, or some other country.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 10, as follows:

Yeas—Anthony, (Rep.); Browning, (Rep;) Collamer, (Rep.;) Davis, (Union;) Dixon, (Rep;) Doolittle, (Rep;) Foote, (Rep;) Harlan, (Rep;) Harris, (Rep:) Henderson, (Rep.;) Howe, (Rep;) King, (Rep.;) Lane, (Rep.,) Ind.; Lane, Rep.,) Kansas; Latham, (Dem.;) McDougal, (D.;) Nesmith, (Dem.;) Sherman, (Rep.;)Starke, (Dem.;) Ten Eyck, (Rep.;) Trumbull, (Rep.;) Wade, (Rep.;) Willey, (U.;) Wilson, (Rep.), Mass.; Wilson, (U.); Mo.; Wright, (Union.)

Nays—Chandler, (Rep.;) Clark, (Rep.;) Fessenden, (Rep.;) Foster, (Rep.;) Grimes, (Rep.;) Hale, (Rep.;) Howard, (Rep.;) Morrill, (Rep.;) Pomeroy, (Rep.;) Sumner, (Rep.)

Mr. Powell, Dem., (Ky.,) spoke against the bill as being an unconstitutional measure as well as impolitic, and an unjust act to the people of the District and the people of the States.

Mr. Bayard, Dem., (Del.,) conceded the right of Congress to legislate for the District of Columbia. He admitted the constitutionality of the measure, but objected to this particular bill as being unconstitutional and unwise. The bill takes away the property of citizens in violation of the Constitution, and also mixes up the question of loyalty and confiscation with the question of taking property.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, resulting in its favor, by the following vote:

Yeas—Anthony, (Rep.;)Browning, (R;) Chandler, (Rep.;) Clark, (Rep.;) Collamer, (Rep.;) Dixon, (Rep.;) Doolittle, (Rep.;) Fessenden, (Rep.;) Foote, (Rep.;) Foster, (Rep.;) Grimes, (Rep.;) Hale, (Rep.;) Harlan, (Rep.,) Harris, (Rep;) Howard, (Rep.;) Howe, (Rep.;) King, (Rep.;) Lane, (Rep.,) Ind.; Lane, (Rep.,) Kansas;) Morrill, (Rep.;) Pomeroy, (Rep.;) Sherman, (Rep.;) Sumner, (Rep.;) Ten Eyck, (Rep.;) Trumbull, (Rep.;) Wade, (Rep.;) Wilkinson, (Rep.;)Wilmot,(Rep.;) Wilson,(Rep.) Mass.—29.

Nays—Bayard, (Dem.;) Carlile, (U.;) Davis, (Union;) Henderson, (U.;) Kennedy, [Union;] Latham, [Dem.;] McDougal, [Dem.;] Nesmith, [Dem.;] Powell, [Dem;] Saulsbury, [Dem.;] Starke, [Dem.;]Willey, [Union;] Wilson, [Union,] Mo.—14.

The announcement of the result by the Chair, called forth much applause from the galleries.

The Senate then adjourned.

Emancipation in the District.

A letter from Washington, says:

The House Committee of the District of Columbia have already agreed to report this bill in all its features, unless the colonization amendment, which was put on in the Senate yesterday, be excepted. The bill will pass the House and Mr. Lincoln will sign it. Although many of our slave owners are taking their slaves out of the city into Maryland, there are some who will welcome the passage of the bill. I saw one yesterday who owns eleven slaves; "I am waiting for the bill to pass," he said, "that the lot may be taken off my hands. I would a great deal rather get my $300 per slave and have them go free than to take my chances of a higher sum and the negroes still to remain slaves."

Rev. George Gordon Refuses to Accept his Pardon.

We have already announced the pardon of Rev. George Gordon, by President Lincoln. The Cleaveland *Herald* says: "The pardon states that Gordon was legally convicted of violating the Fugitive Slave Law, but that owing to his piety, learning and calling, and the fact that he is probably sufficiently punished, he is unconditionally pardoned. It will be seen that the pardon errs when it says he was convicted under the Fugitive Slave Law.

This document was taken to Gordon who, upon reading it, said he would take the subject under advisement. He declared that if the matter were pressed, he should absolutely decline.

Gordon objects to the clause of the pardon, stating that he was legally convicted &c. He declares that the conviction was illegal, and has ever insisted that his friends should so hold.

And so the matter rests, Gordon remaining in jail, where he will probably stay until his term expires. Whether he wishes to test the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, as he says he does, or whether he thinks he may as well lie in jail, as to come out and be tried by the State Court for aiding Davenport to escape from jail, is beyond our knowledge.

☞ A Missouri newspaper publisher—the proprietor of The Boone County *Standard*—has been tried by court-martial and found guilty of publishing news intended to give aid to the Rebels. The sentence includes banishment from Missouri during the term of the war, and the confiscation of the press and materials of *The Standard* office. The Secretary of War approves this finding, and has issued an order directing that the proceedings in this case shall be a guide for military commanders in other departments.

THREE GREAT FIELDS of military operations are now apparently being prepared for the speedy occurrence of thrilling events. The army of Beauregard at Corinth, the Secession stronghold at Island No. 10, and the forces of the foe on the left wing of the army of the Potomac, are acting in lightning rods, around which the electric power of our mighty armies shows a tendency to concentrate. Terrific battles at some, if not all at these points seem inevitable. There are, besides, other great theatres of war. It is not improbable that Gen. Butler and Com. Porter's mortar fleet may soon come in conflict with the enemy near New Orleans; nor that the right wing of the army of the Potomac, under command of Gen. Banks, may have another engagement with stone-fence Jackson.

For a long period the Union armies have not encountered a single reverse. Notwithstanding the care which the rebels have, by retreating, avoided all contests in which they did not possess a great superiority in force or in position, no odds and no difficulties have appalled our brave soldiers when they have been fairly brought into the presence of the foe. We shall be fortunate, indeed, if in all future contests the same unvarying tide of success that has attended all our active movements during the last five months continues to bear us on from victory to victory, unchecked by serious disaster. But the prestige we have gained, and our overwhelming force, lead us to hope that, in no event, can anything worse than temporary check occur, and that Port Royal, Prestonburg, Mill Spring, Dranesville, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Roanoke, Newbern, Pea Ridge, and Winchester will be followed up by still more brilliant triumphs.

☞ The U. S. Senate yesterday passed the bill providing for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia by the decisive vote of 29 Yeas to 14 Nays—more than two to one. All the Yeas were Republicans, and we rejoice to state that both Senators from our State were present and voted Yea. Mr. Cowan of Pa. did not vote, and was probably out of the city.—All the anti-Republicans present voted Nay. Mr. Pearce of Md. was absent. A most important amendment moved by Mr. Clark of N. H. had been previously adopted, providing that no one who has aided the Rebellion shall receive any of the compensation provided by this bill. If this can be fully enforced, the cost of freeing the slaves of the District will be light indeed. Every claimant of compensation must make oath that he has not aided the rebellion, but his oath will not be conclusive. Another amendment was also adopted providing that, in taking testimony before the Commissioners whom the bill creates, no witness shall be excluded by reason of color. An amendment was also adopted appropriating $100,000 to aid the voluntary emigration of the manumitted slaves to Hayti, Liberia, or elsewhere. As the bill provides that all persons held to service "or labor within the Disirict of Columbia "by reason of African decent, are hereby "discharged and freed of and from such service or labor," we infer that the passage of this bill through the House and its approval by the President will put an end to Slavery in the Federal Metropolis with out further delay.

Champions of Impartial Liberty! let us thank God and take courage! The world does move!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AMONG THE CHEERING SIGNS of the times is the announcement that more than two millions of dollars were received from customs last week. Thus, in the midst of war, commerce remains not only in an uninterrupted but in a flourishing condition.

The exports during the last year were, as is well known, unusually large; and now the influx of foreign commodities is sufficient to yield a very handsome revenue.

It was one of the favorite fallacies of the Southern statesmen that nearly the whole foreign trade of the country was founded on the productions and the consumption of the South—an idea very completely exploded by the receipts referred to above at a time when trade with most of the slave States is suspended, and by the enormous list of weekly exports from New York and other northern ports. It would be curious to see a statement of the "Southern Confederacy" from the Secession tariff that was ostentatiously established some months ago. It is doubtful whether a single rebel custom house has collected enough to pay the expenses of sustaining it, which were authorized while the authority of the Union was acknowledged, notwithstanding the assertion of MASON, SLIDELL, YANCY, & Co., that our blockade is inaffective, and the shallow pretense that the South formerly consumed the chief portion of the foreign exports of the country.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Post*, writing from Springfield, Mo., says:

After the battle at Wilson's Creek, on the occasion of some rebels rejoicing, several of the seceesh ladies from the most refined families in the place marched in procession, carrying poles, on the top of which were skulls—human skulls—taken from the battle ground of Wilson's Creek.

This might well be doubted by Christian people, as having taken place in a civilized community, were it not that some of the best people living in Springfield at the time, and who saw it, and are well acquainted with the parties and gave me their names.

☞ The *National Republican* forcibly suggests that those who are now so zealous for gradual Emancipation in the District of Columbia have had fifty years in which to inaugurate their system, yet have never taken the first step. Had they initiated their scheme in due season, it would have been perfected some time ago.

From Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds.

REPORT OF LIEUT. MURRAY TO COMMANDER ROWAN.

A Regiment of North Carolinians Offerd to the Union Service.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

The following communication has been forwarded to the Navy Department by Com. Rowan:

U. S. STEAMER LOUSIANA,
Washington N. C., March 26, 1862.

SIR:—In obediance to your orders of the 20th inst., I proceeded to this place, arriving at the obstructions about five miles below, on the morning of the 21st.

The naval column consisted of this vessel, the Delaware, Lieut. commanding Quackenbush and the Commodore Perry, Lieutenant commanding Flusser. We were accompanied to the obstructions by the steamer Admiral, an army transport, with eight companies of the 24th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, Colonel Stevens, and a small tug boat. We met with no resistance. The batteries having been abandoned and their armament removed by blasting and other processes.

We soon forced a channel through the piles, though they had been driven very deep in triple rows, and cut off three feet below the surface.

At 11 o'clock last night we arrived abreast the town, the Delaware being from the transport, the field officers, two companies of troops and the regiment band were landed.

The authorities, with many of the citizens, met us on the wharf, where I briefly explained to them the object of our visit. The military then formed, and we proceeded to the Court House, where, with all the ceremonies, we hoisted the flag of the Union. The troops returned to the Delaware with unbroken front.

I found, on further consultation with the authorities, on whom I made my demand for the restoration of the Hatteras light house property, that underlying an apparent acquiescence of the people of the town and neighborhood, in permitting the building of gun boats and the construction of batteries to repel the approach of the United States, was a deep rooted affection for the Union, and not a little animosity for its enemies. The latter element not being diminished by the importation of troops from a distant State.

The result of this state of affairs was to be anticipated, the abandonment of its defences by the troops, followed by the destruction of what remained of rebel property by the people.

The launched gunboat had been towed several miles up the river loaded with terpentine and fired on the night of our arrival; a few hundred bushels of meal and corn left in the commisary stores was distributed to the people by my orders. The most valuable part of the Hatteras light-house property, the lenses, have been taken to Farborough. I have hopes of their recovery through the instrumentality of the people of Washington. The rest of the property is secure, with the channel buoys and moorings. In addition to the batteries on the other side of the obstructions the enemy had thrown up breast works, east of the town and joining, extending half a mile.—They also had fortified their camp which commanded the high road. A sketch of the river from the obstruction to the bridge above the town is enclosed. It includes all the fortifications, the woods and swamps, in this and Hyde county are represented as being alive with refugees from the draft—many of them encouraged by our presence, came in. They are deep and bitter in their denunciations of the secession heresy, and promise a regiment if called to aid in the restoration of the flag.

I am, very respectlly,
Your obedient servant,
A. MURRAY, Lieut. Com.

To Com. S. C. ROWAN, commanding naval forces in Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, N. C.

From South Carolina.

NEW YORY, April 7, 1862.

Information received here from North Edisto, S. C., states that the rebels have come down in considerable force and succeeded in cutting off the other night nearly an entire company belonging to the 58th Pennsylvania regiment, which was on Little Edisto Island as a picket. Strangely enough they neglected to guard the bridge between them and the main force, and the enemy succeeded in burning that and then surrounded the picked, killing three and wounding a dozen and capturing about thirty of our men. The balance escaped to North Edisto. Since then there have been several skirmishes, but with no result. Ample reinforcements will be sent to Colonel Moore directly by Gen. Benham. No further particulars than the above have been received.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

The following in regard to the Merrimac has been received at the Navy department.

When she run for Norfolk on Sunday the 9th of March, in the evening, she had seven feet of water in her hold. One shot from the Cumberland had riddled her, and one shot from the Monitor through her port hole dismounted two guns. The M[illegible] ball through the boile[illegible]enry and killed two m[illegible]

[illegible] one good act[illegible] inven-ted.

New Railroad Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 7.00 A M, c'ing with Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 11.10 A. M., connecting with Mail Train East and West.
" 8.25 P. M., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 A M, on departure of Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 3.30 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train East and West.
" 9.10 P.M., or on departure of Fast L. West

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862.

The Death of a Brave Soldier.

We design giving a brief sketch of each of the brave men from our county, who, in the late battle near Winchester, offered up their lives, that we and our children might continue to enjoy the blessings of a free government. Men who died so nobly, should not soon be forgotten. Their patriotism and bravery should be remembered as long as the nation exists whose battles they fought. Their names should be handed down to posterity, with those of the brave, the great, and the good, who, in all ages, have given their lives for their country.

WILLIAM HILEMAN, whose funeral took place last Friday, was the son of PHILIP HILEMAN, Esq., a worthy and substantial farmer of Frankstown township, in this county. He was born in the year 1839, and at his death was a little over twenty-two years of age. At the time he volunteered for the war, he was engaged with his brother in tilling one of his father's farms. But he "left the ploughshare in the mould," and entered Capt. Crissman's company, which formed part of the noble 84th Regiment.

From a boy, he was noted for his nerve and bravery. While at home, his endurance of fatigue, and proficiency in all manly exercises which required elasticity and strength, were well known. He possessed, in a high degree, all those qualities which go to make up the efficient and brave soldier, and had he lived, we have no doubt would have soon received that promotion he so well earned.

On the 23d of March, in the battle near Winchester, while bravely charging with his regiment upon the traitorous foe, he was shot down. A musket ball struck him in the breast, pierced the lung, and, taking a downward course, came out near the small of the back. This was the wound which caused his death. Two buckshots also entered his arms. Even after being thus so severely, and, as it turned out, mortally wounded, the brave fellow, while reclining upon the ground, loaded and fired seven times upon the enemy. It was thought, at one time, by the surgeon who attended him, that he might recover, but after lingering until the 31st ult., mortification set in, and death soon followed.

As soon as his father had heard of his son being wounded, he hastened to Winchester, where he arrived a day or two before he died. He had, therefore, the mournful satisfaction of being with him in his last moments, and as his brave boy "went down into the dark valley," its gloom was lightened by the knowledge that the father who loved him, and had nurtured him in life, was near, and would take his body, after death, and lay it to rest near his own Mountain home.

And so he died as the patriot dies, with the proud consciousness of having done all that man could do for his country. He surrendered up his young life with the single regret that it was not longer spared to fight her battles. After death, the sorrowing father had the body conveyed home. The funeral took place from his former residence, in Frankstown township, on last Friday. He was buried in the Presbyterian grave yard. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of people from different parts of the county and surrounding neighborhood.

☞ E. Hammond and Jas. Funk Esqs., visited the wounded of the 84th, in the Hospital at Philadelphia, last week, and reports that they are all well taken care of.

Th[illegible]day morning, April 10.

Snow [illegible]ring the last three da[illegible]clock last ni[illegible]eep, and t[illegible]

Lecture to Ladies Alone.

It will be seen by advertisement that Miss H. E. Sears, late of Harrisburg, and a regular graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College, will, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., deliver a free lecture to the ladies of Hollidaysburg and vicinity. She chooses the afternoon in order that there may be no difficulty in young ladies attending unaccompanied by escort. Her subject will be, "Woman—Her Diseases, their Treatment and Prevention," &c.—Miss Sears appears to be thoroughly educated, has been in regular practice for a considerable time, and brings very flattering letters concerning her as a most worthy and excellent lady, as well as an able and skillful physician. *

☞ A bullet passed through the neck of DAVID M. LANE, son of William Lane, of this place, during the battle near Winchester. He is doing well, and is expected to recover.

EMANUEL BRUBAKER, son of Ephraim Brubaker, of Allegheny township, died of wounds received on the 23d ult. He was a little over 21 years of age. He was honorably buried on the battle-field.

CAPT. ROBT. L. HORRELL.—This gallant officer got his uniform riddled with bullets at the Winchester victory, on the 23d ult. Strange to say, he received not the slightest injury. He pursued the rebels till night closed the battle. Much praise has been awarded to him for his skill and bravery on that memorable occasion.

☞ J. R. Durborrow, Esq., has purchased the *Bedford Inquirer* establishment from David Over, Esq. We wish him success in his new enterprise. Indeed, his talents and industry will insure him that. We wish Mr. OVER may succeed in a better business, but we fear he may find it easier to get *out* than *in* business these times.

☞ The *Standard* does not deny that *Benjamin L. Hewit, Esq.*, District Attorney, wrote the long article published by them as an editorial on "*Our Carpet Bag.*" *Bengy*, therefore, receives the *unanimous* credit of his brilliant effort, although others helped him.

☞ The *Register* says we distorted their application of the kind of a man suitable to go to Congress, when we said they had as well *practice* as *preach* on it. They disavow any intention of having it apply to their course, and seem to insist on supporting Hall *at all hazards*.

☞ An extensive fire in Washington city, on the morning of the 7th inst., destroying completely three large buildings, two of which were constructed with costly iron fronts, located on Pennsylvania Avenue.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the article from the pen of the Hon. Samuel Calvin, on the '*King*' *of Blair County*, on our first page.

☞ *Very flat*—BENJY's last—*fiz.*

COL. MURRAY'S HORSE.—The war horse of the gallant Col. Murray was brought to this city yesterday by Hiram Watkins, colored groom, and placed in the stable attached to the Morgan House, where he can be seen. During the action the horse was struck in the upper part of the head by a minnie rifle ball, which came out near the left ear. When the bullet struck, the horse reared and plunged, which led Col. Murray to believe that he was killed, so that he jumped off and led on his regiment on foot—*Har. Union.*

The Beaver County Murder--Arrest of Eli Sheets.

The Beaver Star gives some additional particulars of the recent murder of John Ansley, from which we learn that Ansley's horse, found dead in the road, was tracked across the field and found to proceed from the stable of a man named Sheets, who lived about a quarter of a mile from the place where the body was found.—When last seen alive, Mr. Ansley was inquiring for Eli Sheets and was directed to his house. Sheets had been called to testify before the Coronor's jury at the time of the inquest and failed to appear. These circumstances, together with the fact that Sheets possessed a bad character in the neighborhood, tended to attract suspicion to him as being in some way implicated in the murder, and he was arrested, but, as stated, escaped from the officers at Darlington, while being conveyed to jail. He cut himself severely in going through the window at the hotel, as was discovered by marks of blood upon the fences he crossed in his flight.

After his arrest, Sheets was seen to hold several private conversations with a man named Fosnaught, who was his nearest neighbor. Fosnaugh gave no intelligible account of these conferences, and was arrested as an accomplice of Sheets. Blood marks were found on his cloths, and several improbable and inconsistent stories were invented by him to account for them,

The clothes have been sent to the city to have the stains analized, with a view of ascertaining whether they are caused by human blood. Fosnaugh was taken to Beaver, on Sunday week, and lodged in jail.

Sheets was last seen on the preceding Friday, in the neighborhood of Hilltown, Penna., where he has relatives. It is supposed that he is the same man who attempted to murder Mr. Jonathan Heatty, last August, but so many rumors are in circulation it is difficult to know which to credit.

Since the above was written, we learn Sheets was arrested on Saturday morning last, at Wellsville, while endeavoring to cross over the Ohio river, on a ferry boat, into Virginia. He was taken on a charge of murder, but arrested for horse stealing, having been followed from Unity, Columbiana county, Ohio. He was conveyed to New Lisbon, the county seat of Columbiana, and committed to jail.

On Sunday morning officers left Beaver Pa., for New Lisbon, with the view of having Sheets removed upon a requisition, for trial on a charge of murder. He is a desperate and most dangerous character, and it is alledged that within a period of three weeks he had burnt a barn, from which he stole one horse, and left two others to perish in the flames; the stolen horse he traded to Ansley, and while the unfortunate man was in pursuit of him, to get back his property, he was brutally murdered; he was arrested, but escaped, stole another horse and burnt another barn, and was about escaping from the State when he was apprehended. It is to be hoped that he will now receive the punishment which he deserves.

LATEST WAR NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

☞ An extra *Ledger* of the 9th inst., says:

A terrible conflict occurred at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee river. Gen. Sidney Johnson killed by a cannon ball. Gen. Beauregard's arm shot off. From 18 to 20 hundred U. S. forces, & from 35 to 4000 rebels either killed, wounded or missing. Our loss in officers very heavy—Brig. Gen. Wallace killed, Gen. Sherman wounded, Gen. Prentice with several hundred of our men taken prisoners. The enemy driven back. Gen. Grant after them.

Health for the Soldier.

FOR ONE WHO DIES FROM THE EFfects of the bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS taken every other night will correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, purify the blood, and insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box. 222.

MARRIED.

On the 25th, ult., by John Gorley, Esq., Mr. EMANUAL COONS to Miss KATE RHODES, both of this place.

On the same day by the same, H. ALBERT McGRAW to Miss KATE A. EATON, both of this place.

Miss H. E. Sears,
PHYSICIAN,

WILL LECTURE ON ***Phisiology***, ON THE AFTERNOON OF SATURDAY APRIL 12th, IN THE LECture room of the Lutheran Church in this place to the Ladies of Hollidaysburg.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25

ALL kinds of JOB WORK neatly executed at this office.

Pro Bono Publico.

From the Democratic Standard.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, **On Monday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862,** at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of John Bollinger in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting 60 feet on Walnut street and extending back at right angles to said street along Wayne street to Cherry alley, being lot No. 64 in the plot or plan of said borough, having thereon erected a two story dwelling house, a stable and other improvements.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of John Bollinger in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting seventeen feet on Montgomery street, and extending back 60 feet to lot No. 44, having thereon erected a large Tin Shop and Store House, with other improvements.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of John Bollinger in and to all that certain part of a lot of ground situate in the borough of Hollidaysburg, fronting 30 feet on Strawberry alley and extending back from the same 33 feet on the North side of said alley, being front of lot No. 44 in the old town plot of the borough of Hollidaysburg, with a two story Tin Shop and other improvements.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Bollinger.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of William W. Jackson in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Blair township, Blair county, bounded on the east by the Frankstown branch of the Juniata river, on the north by lands of Jas. A. McCahan, on the west by lands in possession of James Gardner, and on the south by lands of Joseph Smith, being a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a warrant in the name of Thos. Van Buskirk, supposed to contain 249 acres and 125 perches, having thereon erected a large two story brick dwelling house, a brick stable, a large frame bank barn and other buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. W. Jackson.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of David Yingling in and to all those two certain lots of ground, situate in Williamsburg, Woodberry township, Blair county, fronting 50 feet each on Front street, and running back 175 feet to an alley, bounded on the south by a lot of Henry Winters, and on the north by lot of Henry Ally, having thereon erected one two story frame dwelling house and frame stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Yingling.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Wm. Robeson in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Snyder township, Blair county, containing about 100 acres (more or less) bounded on the east and west by lands of Bald Eagle Furnace, on the north by lands of Shoenberger's, on the south by lands of Geo. Black, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. Robeson.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of John Aurandt, in and to all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate in Logan township, Blair county, containing 10 acres (more or less) bounded on the east by lands of M. Calvert, on the south by lands of Geo. Wehn, and on the North and west by lands of John H Larcomb, having thereon erected a two story log dwelling house and frame stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Aurandt.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Edward Mills in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Altoona, Blair county, fronting 50 feet on Adaline street and extending back along Julia street 120 feet to an alley, being lot No. 9 in block W in the plan of said borough, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edward Mills.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of J. W. Armstrong in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Logan in Logan township, fronting 75 feet on Hickory street and extending back 120 feet to an alley, bounded on the east by lot of Christ Slemmer and on the west by lot of Geo. R. Mowry, having thereon erected a small plank dwelling house, a slaughter house and a stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. W. Armstrong and J. W. Collins.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Christian B. Rhodes in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Houston township, Blair county, bounded and described as follows: viz:—Beginning at a hickory: thence north 65 degrees west 80 perches to a post, thence north 5 degrees west 22 perches to a white oak; thence south 79 degrees west 10 perches to a post; thence south 67 degrees west 84 perches to a post; thence north 62 degrees west 14 perches to a post; thence south 34 degrees west 28 perches to a chestnut oak: thence south 40 degrees east 102 perches to the place of beginning; containing 57 acres and 30 perches, net measure, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christian B. Rhodes.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of John Freedline in and to all that certain plank pavement on lot No. 14 on the southeastern side of Chestnut street in Altoona, being in length on said Chestnut stseet 50 feet and in breath 6 feet, and the lot or piece of ground on which the same is laid, with the curtilage appurtenant thereto, situate on the southeastern side of Chestnut street in Altoona.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the propesty of John Freedline.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of F. W. Rauch in and to all that certain half lot of ground No. 147 in the new town plot of the borough of Hollidaysburg in the county of Blair, fronting 23 feet 8 inches on Juniata street and extending back with that breadth until it goes beyond the "brick house" and widens out so as to be 29 feet to bank alley, being the eastern part of said lot, having thereon erected a three story, brick dwelling house and a large two story brick brew-house and lager beer vault and a frame stable.

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of F. W. Rauch in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Altoona, in the county of Blair, fronting 50 feet on the eastern side of Emma street and extending back 120 feet to an alley, being lot No. 4 in Block K in the plan of said borough, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house with basement rooms and a large hall in the rear of said building with lager beer vaults under said hall.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of F. W. Rauch.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of John H. Dougherty in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Altoona, Blair county, being lot No. 2 in the Greensburg plot of said borough, fronting 60 feet on Main street and extending back — feet to the Penn'a Rail Road, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John H. Dougherty.

SAM'L McCAMANT, Sheriff.

Friends & Relatives
OF THE
Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 1—25

Notice to Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS for building *Three County Bridges*, will be received by the County Commissioners, at their office in Hollidaysburg, up to sundown of

MONDAY, THE 14th DAY OF APRIL NEXT,

at the following places, to wit: One at Leamersville, in Freedom township; one near Isenberg's Mill, in Frankstown township; and one at Bell's Mills, in Antis township. They are to be of the kind known as the "*Burr Patent* Arched Bridge," the plans and specifications of which, adopted by the Board and filed in their office, may be seen at any time by all persons interested. By order of the Board,

H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

Hollidaysburg, March 28.

TAKE NOTICE than an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania to grant a Pardon to Benedict Stevens, who was convicted on two indictments in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Blair county, at April Term, 1855, of ARSON, and sentenced to serve six years on each indictment, in the Western Penitentiary. [April 4-3t.pd.

The Trust Account of John Longfelt, Assignee of Thomas L. McNamara.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above-mentioned account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and that the same will be confirmed and allowed on the fourth Monday (and 28th day) of April next, unless cause be shown why the same should not be confirmed and allowed.

A. S. MORROW, Pro'y.

April 4, 1862-4t.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

At our Warerooms and Manufactory, **No. 87 Bowery & 65 Chrystie St., New York.**
☞ Third Avenue Cars pass our Store.

WE still continue the Wholesale and Retail Furniture Business at the old stand, No. 87 Bowery, where, with our increased facilities for manufacturing, we are enabled to offer inducements to the trade, not to be obtained elsewhere. Our warerooms, No. 87 Bowery, extending two hundred and forty-two feet through to Chrystie street, and six stories in height, form the most spacious as well as the best arranged in the city; and with the increased facilities we possess, are enabled to manufacture at lower rates than any other house in the trade. We would especially invite your attention to our stock, consisting, in part, of

Rosewood, Parlor and Chamber Furniture,
In Brocatelle, Delaine and Plush.
Mahogany, Black Walnut, and Imitation Furniture, of every description,

Enameled Chamber Furniture, in setts, from $20 to $100.

Sideboards and Extension Tables constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. Fine Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Bedsteads, new patterns; also, a large assortment of Mattresses, consisting of Patent, Spring, Curled Hair, Moss, Whalebone, and Excelsior.

We would also call your attention to our Cane, Wood and Flag Seat Chairs. We shall be able at all times to supply the trade on the most reasonable terms.

WALKER'S PATENT SWING CRADLES.

We are the sole agents for this city of *Tucker's New Style Patent Syring Bed*, the best as well as the cheapest of any in use. Retail price, $2 each.

7,000

have just been ordered by government for hospital use. March 14 -3m

PENNA. STATE CONVENTION.

To Pastors, Superintendents and Teachers, and Friends of the Sabbath School Cause in the State of Pennsylvania.

DEAR BRETHREN: At a meeting of the Philadelphia Sabbath School Association, in the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth church, Feb. 17, 1862, it was unanimously resolved to hold a

STATE SABBATH-SCHOOL CONVENTION
At the City of Philadelphia,
On Wednesday, May 28th, 1862,
Commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.
In the 1st "INDEPENDENT CHURCH,"
BROAD STREET, BELOW PINE.

The object of the Convention is in brief:

First. To obtain an accurate view and survey of the State in its Sabbath School aspects.

Second. To devise ways and means by which to impart increased vigor and efficiency to the Sabbath Schools; reach the destitutions, and increase the general interest.

Each and all of you are most earnestly and respectfully requested to co-operate with us in these objects, and we particularly request,

1. Your presence in the Convention at Philadelphia. Bring your pastor with you, if possible.

2. Gather up and send us by mail, without delay, all the well ascertained statistics bearing on this subject, and especially the condition and destitution of the schools in your town and county.

3. Fill the blanks in the annexed statistical table as nearly accurate as possible, and forward it to us by mail, with as little delay as practicable.

4. Appoint at least one delegate to represent your school in the Convention, and report to us by May 1.

A general and earnest invitation is extended to all the friends of the Sabbath School cause to attend; but it is specially desired and expected, that each Sabbath School will be represented by at least one delegate. Send your best men, brethren, to this important Convention.

Excursion tickets will be issued, at half fare, to delegates on starting by the following railroads: Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, Reading, North Pennsylvania, and Cumberland Valley.

Liberal arrangements will be made for the entertainment of delegates; and to enable this to be done in a suitable manner, it is particularly requested that delegates should inform the Committee, at an early date, of their appointment and expected attendance at the Convention.

Delegates will please report themselves, on their arrival, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christion Association, Nos. 1009 and 1011 Chestnut street.

All communications should be addressed "To the Committee on State Sunday-School Convention, Box No. 620. Philadelphia P. O."

JAMES POLLOCK,
WILLIAM GETTY,
JOHN M. HARPER
P. B. SIMONS,
JOHN A. NEFF,
L. L. HOUPT.
Committee.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Name and location of school.
When organized?
Name of superintendent.
How many teachers?
How many scholars?
Average attendance.
How many scholars converted since the organization?
How many Bible-classes?
Do you hold a teacher's meeting?
Do you support a mission-school?
Do you hold a monthly Sunday-school concert?
Do you hold one or two sessions?
Number of volumes in library.
How many of the teachers were once scholars in Sunday-schools?
Contributions to Christian and benevolent objects the past year.
What proportion of the children in your community are in Sunday-schools? March, 28.

FOR SALE.—A Hemlock Frame for a two-story house, 16 by 24 feet. It will be delivered in Altoona or Hollidaysburg, on short notice. ALSO—Ten thousand feet of 1¼ inch plank. Inquire of the Editor.

A. C. MULLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. All professional business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Office at the north end of Colonade Row. March 21, 1862.

POETRY.

For the Whig.

Our Poetry Machine.

The machine is in order, being duly repaired,
In making it perfect, no pains have been spared;
It will work with great ease, and look better, I trow,
Than the far-famed Altoona editors' "show."

We greased all its joints and gave it a turn,
Then threw in a budget of wisdom and fun;
And with it a copy of Webster's Pictorial,
A book of great worth, and to many memorial.

With the works of the the poets from Homer to Saxe,
(Of course we rejected those having mistakes)
And plenty of paper, some pens and some ink,
With all the wise thoughts that a Webster could think.

We now turned the crank and watched with great zeal,
We were anxious to know what the thing would reveal;
But the very first verse gave such wisdom and mirth,
That we dare not reveal its most wonderful worth.

'Twould make the gay laugh, and perhaps "split their sides."
While the old folks would wonder and gaze with surprise;
The lovers would stare, grow sulky and sigh,
And the old maids and bachelors would certainly die.

But never despair, for we'll try it again,
And leave out the writings of pious old men;
We'll throw in a novel, a ballad or two,
Then not turn so fast, perhaps that will do.

NIGHT-OWL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Red, White, and Blue.

The following lines were suggested by the Rev. E. H. Chapin's eloquent discourse on the Soldier:

The dim old woods, all Winter mute,
How their young leaves once more to hear
The blue-bird's soft and cheerful flute,
And streams unfettered shouting near.

The ground baptized with crimson rain
From patriot hearts to honor true,
Is fragrant with sweet flowers again,
Whose petals are red, white and blue.

Let the blue blossom lean its head
Upon the sod where sleeps the brave,
And lilies white and roses red
Breathe balm upon the soldier's grave.

The broad, blue wing of heaven unfurled,
Shall shield the slumbering child of Mars,
And He who molds and guides the world
Shall watch him with unslumbering stars.

GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

THE FARMER.

Hints for the Season.

As Spring is approaching, we were reminded that the season is near for the putting in of Spring crops, such as barley, oats, &c.

SOW BARLEY EARLY.

If the ground had been prepared last Fall, so much the better; If not, as soon as the frost is out, the field should be plowed from six to eight inches deep, perfectly straight and narrow, the same way that the water falls, in ridges sixteen feet wide, not laid too high, leaving the finishing furrow narrow. If the surface is now level, by plowing in narrow pieces, there will be sufficient fall for the water to get to the furrows; if possible, sow by the 20th of March; put on 2¾ to three pounds per acre of good seed; thoroughly harrow, leaving the surface smooth. If the weather will permit, go over it with the roller; plow out the furrows so that should an abundance of rain fall, it cannot remain on the crop; see that a proper outlet is made to the furrows. Barley does best on dry black loam.

The early sown will produce a larger yield, far heavier, and of superior quality to the late sown.

OATS.

This crop should be put in quite as early as barley, though it will not suffer so much by drouth; consequently, it might be risked later; the land should be prepared with quite as much care. Too many farmers leave the putting in of this crop till the middle, or even to the last of April; consequently, we find so many oats not weighing over twenty-eight or thirty pounds per bushel. Sow good heavy "Poland oats," four bushels per acre, and see that the seed remains well covered by properly harrowing. Often one third of the seed remains uncovered, and many negligent farmers will tell you, oats grow about as well if not all covered, do not listen to such ignorance; even should some of the grain start to grow, is it prepared to meet the reverses of the season?

SPRING WHEAT.

With a few exceptions, this crop will succeed best by early sowing. Many do not succeed in growing Spring wheat; may we not ask ourselves whether we pay sufficient attention to the state of the soil on which we sow it? Where this crop has failed the cause is generally attributed to the wetness of the soil at the time of sowing and thus baking afterwards; or to the little enemy the weevil.

MEADOWS.

Keep all stock from meadows that are intended for hay. The loss is greater, by far, than the gain by stocking mowing ground in Spring. Let all rubbish be cleared from fence corners; stones, pieces of stumps be taken off; fill up holes, beat all dung into small pieces so that nothing may obstruct the machine or scythe.

CORN.

The season will be upon us before we are through with other matters, unless we are prompt. Select good seed, such as will produce the greatest weight of shelled corn per acre.

PLOW DEEP AND NARROW.

Thoroughly pulverize the soil, by harrowing &c., before planting. Generally speaking, manure will be short this year; dont let it remain in the yards; cart it out to the corn-fields, and spread it well—*it will not injure the crop.*

Nothing to Spare.

"I have found nothing to spare," is the plea of sordid reluctance. But a far different sentiment will be formed amid the scenes of the last day. Men now persuade themselves that they have nothing to spare till they can support a certain style of luxury, and have provided for the establishment of children. But in the awful hour, when you and I, and all pagan nations, shall be called from our graves to stand before the bar of Christ; what comparison will these objects bear to the salvation of a single soul? Eternal Mercy! let not the blood of heathen millions be found in our skirts! Standing, as I now do, in the sight of a dissolving universe, beholding the dead arise, the world in flames, the heavens fleeing away, all nations convulsed with terror, or wrapped in the vision of the Lamb, I pronounce the conversion of a single pagan of more value than all the wealth Omnipotence ever produced. On such an awful subject it becomes me to speak with caution; but I solemnly avow, that were there but one heathen in the world, and he in the romotest corner of Asia, if no greater duty confined us at home, it would be worth the pains for all the people of America to embark together to carry the gospel to him. Place your soul in his soul's stead; or rather consent for a moment to change condition with the savages on our borders. Were you posting on to the judgment of the great day in the darkness and polution of pagan idolatry, and were they living in wealth in this very district of the Church how hard would it seem for your neighbors to neglect your misery! When you should open your eyes in the eternal world, and discover the ruin in which they have suffered you to remain, how would you reproach them that they did not even sell their possessions, if no other means were sufficient to send the Gospel to you! My flesh trembles at the prospect? But they shall not reproach us. It shall be known in heaven that we could pity our brethren. We will send them all the relief in our power and will enjoy the luxury of reflecting what happiness we may entail on generations yet unborn.—*Edward Dorr Griffin.*

An Additional Methodist Church.

A number of ministers in sympathy with Secession, withdrew from the Baltimore Conference during its late session in Baltimore. On Tuesday evening, March 18, after the adjournment of the Conference, they held a meeting to determine on the organization of a new Methodist church on independent principals. Rev. J. A. Williams, Rev. A. W. Wilson, Rev. J. A Perry, Rev. E. F. Perry, and others who had refused to reorganize the authority of the Balltimore Conference, were present on the platform. They declared their object to be not to found a new Methodist Episcopal church, but to estalish a church unchanged in discipline, unchanged in forms of worship, unchanged in everything, but freed from strife and all that did not concern the Gospel of Christ. A committee was appointed to advise the public of the enterprise, and argue its importance and necessity. Before adjournment, about two hundred names were given in as members of the new organization.—*Pitts. Christian Advocate.*

The War in Tennessee.

Columbia, Tenn., Occupied—Report from Memphis Papers—U. S. Troops Advancing on Knoxville—No Cotton to be Planted.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—Col. Willich's 32d Indiana regiment occupy Columbia, Tennessee.

The Memphis papers contain Richmond dispatches to the 16th, stating that on Friday 2000 U. S. troops passed the Cumberland mountains and captured two companies, one of cavalry.

A courier arriving at Knoxville reported that the U. S. troops, 4000 to 6000 strong, were 25 miles from Knoxville, and advancing.

Both Houses of Congress had passed a resolution advising that no cotton should be planted this year.

From the Tennessee River.

CHICAGO, March 27.—A special dispatch to the *Times* says that a steamer has arrived at Cairo, from the Tennessee river, with a number of prisoners taken near Pittsburg, Tennessee.

A gentleman who has been for some time connected with the Mobile Ohio railroad, arrived to-day, reports that Gens. Cheatham and Polk have left Humboldt with their forces to join Beauregard, who is concentrating his forces at Corinth. Their pickets extended within 18 miles of the United States troops.

FLOATING HOSPITALS have been introduced on the waters of the western rivers, under the auspices of the Western Sanitary Commission. These boats are fitted up in all respects equal to the best hospitals on shore, and are designed for the removal of the sick and wounded, and also to attend the operations of the gunboat fleets on the same waters. We regard the whole enterprise as one of thoughtful and wise philanthropy. War is terrible, at the best, but such agencies as this lesson, if they cannot remove its horrors. Let it be remembered, too that these floating hospitals are under orders in the case of battle to treat friend and foe alike. What a contrast to that savage weapon of rebeldom, *which scalps the dying!* By so doing, "coals of fire" are heaped upon their heads.

The general who thus employs the sword of conquest and the ministrations of mercy, at one and the same time, is the true "man of the people." He is proving himself to be one of the consevatives of the republic.

From Our Army in the South-West.

ROLLA, March 29.—Reliable persons just from our army in the south-west, say that the rebels, some 35,000, under Van Dorn and Price, have retreated entirely across Boston Mountains, and are now at Van Buren and Fort Smith, receiving supplies from Memphis and Little Rock via Arkansas river, which is high.

The Texas troops are much disheartened at the death of McCulloch, and Arkansas felt the loss of Gen. McIntosh very severely.

The rebels are badly off for clothing and shoes. Pike's Indians have returned to the Indian nation. They were not formidable in battle, being panic-stricken at the effect of our artillery.

Price received a Major General's commission in the Confederate service on the 16th.

One regiment of Texas troops reached Van Buren on the 15th to reinforce Van Dorn, and more were expected from Louisiana. The whole rebel reinforcements will not exceed 5,000 in the next six weeks.

Lieut. Col. Herron, of the 9th Iowa, who was taken prisoner, was in the hands of the rebels two weeks. They were badly frightened, and retreated very rapidly—and, for the three first days of their flight had nothing to eat. Their cannon and baggage train might have been easily captured.

Gen. Curtis' army fell back to Keitsville to secure forage.

Arkansas, north of Fayettesville, is entirely eaten out.

Our forces are now camped at the head of Cross Timber Hollow, where water and forage are plenty. Our pickets extend into Arkansas, and the rebel pickets come North to the top of Boston Mountains.—Fayettsville is unoccupied. Very little Union sentiments has been developed in Arkansas.

Parson Brownlow in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, March 29.

Parson Brownlow arrived yesterday.—He will probably remain several days.

☞ A resolution of thanks to Mr. Ericson was yesterday adopted by the House of Representatives, for his skill and energy shown in making the Monitor.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! A War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY,

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR *PRESERVING THE TEETH,*

Purifying the Breath and Mouth AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Contents,

Dr. HURD'S Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.
Dr. HURD'S Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S UNRIVALLED NEURALGIA PLASTER.
Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.
FLOSS SILK for cleaning between the teeth.
TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)
Price ONE DOLLAR; or, SIX for $5.

☞ The Dental Treasury makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ Full direction for use is on each article.

The following articles we can send seperately, by mail, viz.:

The Treatise on Preserving Teeth sent, postpaid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The Neuralgia Plaster, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous headache, and Earache, sent post-paid, on receipt of EIGHTEEN CENTS, or six stamps.

The Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster (large size). for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent, post-paid, on receipt of THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS.

Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,

Tribune Buildings, New York.

☞ Dr. Hurd's Mouth wash, tooth powder, and toothache drops cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical stores: If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, one dollar, which contains them.

Now,

ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD?

The best evidence that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. Dr. William B. Hurd is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times* says:—"We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectation with his mouth wash and tooth powder. The great secret of his success rests with the fact that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use."

The well known P. T. Barnum writes:—"I found your Tooth Powder so good that my family have used it all up. We find it the best Powder for the teeth that we ever used. I shall fell obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth.—Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder are the best preparations in the world for curing bad breath and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of diseased bleeding gums, sore mouth, canker, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person haivng

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's toothache drops cure toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and Mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum, you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs often originate in Neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth,* and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For Earache and Nervous headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious, and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribnte so much to the happiness of those using them, and they want them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plaster, and not a few enclosing 37 cents for the mouth wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies.—*Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families.—The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with Circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide as its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,

Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc. 1—20.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. Kollock, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. ED. A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings County,

Jan. 24, 1862—3m. New York.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

THE PILES CURE.

Darling's Tumour Ointment,

REDUCES the inflamation and dispels protruding Piles by exhalation, so that the parts may be returned to their place, without pain or injury, in a few days.

It is also a superior remedy for tumours of any kind wherever it can be applied with the finger or a camel's hair brush.

Sent by mail on receipt of a letter enclosing a 25 cent piece, and six cents in stamps.

Price 25 cents a box.

Address D. S. DARLING,

102 Nassau Street, New York.

Feb. 28, 1862-3 mo.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,

Oct. 18, '61-6m

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 8 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15. 1861.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business,* in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,

MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,

MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

For Sewing Machines.

JONAS BROOK & BRO'S

PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON

200 & 500 yds. White, Black & Colored.

This thread being made particularly for Sewing Machines, is *very Strong, Smooth and Elastic.* Its strength is not impaired by washing, nor by friction of the needle. For machines, use Brooks' Patent Glace,

For upper thread,

and Brooks' Patent Six Cord, Red Ticket,

For under thread.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the country. Also, in cases of 100 dozen each assorted Nos., by

WM. HENRY SMITH, Sole Agent,

Nov. 8.-6 mos. 36 Veesey st., New York.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,

(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)

Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,

(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)

Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.

Nov. 22, 1861.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov 1, 1861.

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor,

In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Feb. 21, 1862.-tf

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.

Inquire at this office.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H. KEATLEY

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

J. H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:

Governo A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Penna.

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR,

AND

LIFE BITTERS,

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remidies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and billious deposits from the stomache and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following Testimony:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured."

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LINER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Teflow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or remidies will be sent according to your directions by mial or express, post paid.

Address, DAN'L. S. DARLING,

120 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cents and $1 Bottles each.

Jan. 3, 1862.—6m.

NEW STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Herald Cook. The *Elm Gas Burner* which is far superior for Parlors, to Silvers' Gas Burner.

The *Ida Gas Burner* and the *Gem Gas Burner,* these are *the* Stoves of the Season. He has also, the *Egg,* and every variety of Stoves.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to. Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Altoona, Oct, 25, 1861.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by

J. M. ALBRIGHT,

Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.

Oct. 23 '61-tf

THE WHIG

Is published every Friday morning at one dollar and fifty cents per annum payable in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents if not paid within six months, and two dollars if not until the termination of the year.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
6 lines or less.	$0 25	$0 37½	$0 50
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3 squares (36 lines,)	1 50	2 25	3 00
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6 lines or less.	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
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2 squares, (24 lines)	4 00	6 00	10 00
3 squares, (36 lines)	5 00	8 00	12 00
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Half a column,	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column,	15 00	22 00	35 00

☞ Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion.

☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of li[illegible] dual interest can be insert[illegible] m advertisement.

☞ [illegible] with the numbe[illegible] ontinued til[illegible] these terms.